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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the Best Homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

The Governor's Appeal for Belgium

GOVERNOR STUART'S decision to issue
a proclamation urging the people of Vir-
ginia to make contributions of money, food
and clothing for the relief of the destitute
inhabitants of war-ravaged Belgium will meet
public approval, and ought to assure a gener-
ous public response.

It is perfectly true, as has been suggested,
that the financial depression and the resulting
unemployment in this country will cause want
and suffering in this city and State, and that
this need must be met by the gifts of the com-
passionate, but Virginia and Richmond
know no anguish comparable with that of the
unhappy Belgians. They are a whole people
without a home. Thousands—hundreds of
thousands—are without the common necessities
of life. Modern history records no
parallel of such distress.

Virginia knows what it means to be the
battle ground of contending armies, but Vir-
ginia herself, in the time of her greatest
anguish, could not show such scars as Belgium
wears to-day.

The Next Cure, Please!

EVER since the white plague has made
itself a most important target of sci-
entific inquiry, cures have been proposed and
abandoned, projected and exposed, until the
natural state of mind among men is to doubt
every one offered. So that it is not unlikely
that when the real cure comes it will have to
go through a period of skepticism and
denunciation and establish itself upon the
solid ground of incontrovertible evidence.

The latest "cure" to make its bow and
retire from the stage is the Friedmann cure,
which came into New York a year ago, ac-
claimed by the press, boosted to the skies by
advance agents, accepted by many of the
eager and denounced without investigation by
the ultraconservative. Now, after a year
of testing and probing, the United States
Public Health Service puts its final "N. G." on
the Friedmann method, which happens to
have been forgotten after the first doubts
were expressed.

But does the average reader remember
how eagerly victims of tuberculosis pounced
upon the Friedmann cure as their great
hope, and how that visiting discoverer was
besieged by applicants for treatments from
all parts of the country? The first doubt was
raised by Friedmann's desire to make some
money out of his discovery—a not wholly
ignoble, if unethical, ambition—and from
that moment he began to decline as swiftly
as he had risen to national interest.

An Aerial Leviathan

ZEPPELIN, the unconquerable, who has
lost more money and lives in one series
of airships than any one with a heart de-
voted to count, seems to be the sort of a man
who will stop at nothing short of the utmost
achievement. Aside from a regret that he
must devote his energies and money, his
talent and stability of purpose to warfare,
he looms as one of the biggest men in the
scientific world just now.

At Friedrichshafen he is building the
largest Zeppelin on record, which will carry
several pieces of artillery and a magazine,
and will have an unprecedented steaming
radius. It will be the leviathan of the air,
as the great liners came into the history of
navigation as monsters of the deep. It will
carry more men than any other Zeppelin ever
built, and will be capable of more destruction.
A sister ship is being constructed along the
same lines, and six other Zeppelins are
going ahead in the hangars at Dusseldorf,
Potsdam and Hamburg.

It will be a monster ship—the leviathan of
the air—and yet what does all this mean?
It means merely that Zeppelin is piling on
the sum total of human knowledge and in-
vention, striving for the maximum capacity,
at which comes the breaking point. Bearing
in mind the end of the Titanic, is it not
possible that this monster Zeppelin's first trip
may be one of tragedy to itself, and thus
the vanity of man's ambitions be cruelly
emphasized?

Efficiency Has Bounds

WE do not hear as much now about the
ability of men to add cubits to their
stature and thousands to their income by
adopting the rules and regulations of the
efficiency apostles. Not so long ago men
were trying to dehumanize their business and
devalue their lives. In the hope that the
elixir of efficiency would make them super-
men. It is possible that the theory of ef-
ficiency will be still heard of for many
years to come, because of what has hap-
pened to the German army, which was re-
puted to be the super-efficient product of the
consciously efficient German tree.

Let it be granted that the Germans had
a marvelous military organization, which
was prepared for everything and had over-
looked nothing that could lead to success,
even to sewing on two sets of buttons at
the backs of their soldiers' trousers, so that
their shoulders would not be chafed. Let it

be further granted that, at least by com-
parison, the French, the British and, of
course, the Russians, were sunk in the
slough of inefficiency. After three months
of war, however, the German forces find
themselves shorn of the invincibility with
which they started, and in such position that
it is at least an even probability that they
will soon find themselves fighting the in-
efficient allies on German soil.

So much for the absolute invulnerability
of German military efficiency, which prob-
ably comes as near being perfect as any-
thing can, which is an enormous distance
from perfection. So also is the chimera
called business efficiency. The French and
the English do their military work, as they
do their other work, in their own way, and
contrive to do rather well, without clothing
themselves with the garment of formal
quips and tricks which are about all there
is to efficiency, which does not result from
the use of one's own capacity for learning
and doing.

The effort to make men efficient machines
must fail, because they have brains and emo-
tions, and their own bodies are far from be-
ing efficient, although they perform miracles
which a machine cannot. The inevitable
goal of efficiency is to make men machines,
although the nearer they approach that state
the more inefficient they must be, for the one
Godlike quality a human being has is his
brain, while efficiency rules have no other
object, in a large sense, than to obviate the
necessity of thinking.

This is not to say that instruction is not
necessary or that an open mind and a will-
ingness to adopt better methods are not es-
sential factors in a happy and useful life.
But it is meant to convey that no set of rules
imposed from without can do much more than
reduce a man to as near the level of a
machine as his brain and temperament will
permit. It is far from being a compliment
to the German army, but rather an indica-
tion of conscious or unconscious abhorrence,
that in this country it is almost invariably
spoken of and thought of as a machine.

Will Richmond Get a New Post-Office?

IT WILL be a serious misfortune to Rich-
mond if the government and the owners
of the property it has been planned to pur-
chase for the erection of a post-office annex
are unable to agree on a price, unless, as
appears rather improbable, the bill making
an appropriation for this purpose permits the
use of the money for the acquisition of some
other piece of ground.

This latter point does not appear to have
been determined finally. Congressman
Montague, who drew the bill, says his col-
lection of its terms is that it does not
authorize such a diversion. There is a clause
in the measure which undoubtedly gives the
Secretary of the Treasury the right not to
make the purchase of the site designated. If
it should appear that some other situation is
more advantageous, but that this means that
the other and more advantageous situation
may be acquired with this special fund is at
best exceedingly doubtful.

If the declarations of the parties at interest
may be taken to be conclusive, there is no
chance of an agreement as to the lot at
Eleventh and Main Streets. The appropriation
is \$450,000, and the owners of the
property are demanding \$612,000. The
chasm that here yawns is too broad, appar-
ently, to be bridged by negotiation and
compromise.

It will be hoped that careful consideration
of the terms of the appropriation bill will
develop that the money may be used some-
where else. Richmond urgently requires
additional postal facilities, largely because of
the demands the government system of hand-
ling the parcel post business makes on the
post-office here. If the site for the annex is
not obtainable, it is highly desirable that
ground should be acquired in some con-
venient situation on which a new post-office
building may be erected.

Unless this ground is purchased with the
appropriation already made, it is but too
likely, as Mr. Montague said in The Times-
Dispatch the other day, that Richmond will
have to wait. The next Congress, consider-
ing the war situation and the presidential
election that will impend, will be a Congress
of rigid economies. Appropriations of \$450-
000 for public building sites will be few and
far between.

The Completeness of the War

IT IS as well that no detail of horror is
lacking in the present great war. Other-
wise some of the legend of the grandeur of
armed conflict might continue to poison the
minds of the present generation, which had
only known by hearsay what such conflict
actually is.

Cities have been destroyed, an entire people
despoiled, thousands have been killed, atrocities
have been alleged, and all the dreadful
reality of war on the great scale has been
laid bare. A cynic might say that it is the
property waste that has made the deepest
impression, because everybody knows and
covets wealth, whereas very few have ever
seen a live man turned into a corpse, and
so the report that a thousand or more men
have been killed does not convey a concrete
image.

In the last two weeks the destruction of
valuable property, its utter waste, has been
made peculiarly manifest through the activities
of the elusive German warships. Within
the first month of hostilities the British navy
had wiped the German merchant marine off
the face of the seas, not by sinking the ships,
but by capturing them and taking them into
British ports, there to be sold as prizes. This
made little impression, because there was no
actual destruction, no waste. When the war
is over these ships will once more perform
the function for which they were built. But
the Germans, who have no ports into which
they could take their captures, must perforce
sink them as their only means of inflicting
damage on the enemy. So splendid modern
steamships, laden with cargoes of commodi-
ties that the world needs, have been sent to
the bottom of the sea, where they will do
good to nobody, not even to those that sent
them there because they had nowhere else
to send them.

This is an aspect of war that even people
who have never seen a dead man can fully
understand, and the lesson will probably not
be lost on this generation of Americans, who
live in a time in which goods and chattels
have a sacredness all their own.

It there ever was a thinly disguised bless-
ing it was the rain that fell on Sunday even-
ing. It gave the visiting doctors an oppor-
tunity to form a better opinion of Richmond
streets.

Richmond folks who have neglected the
Mayor's admonition to clean up their cellars
and get their furnaces ready for action have
been reminded by the cold snap that it is
time to do business.

SONGS AND SAWS

The Old-Fashioned Doctor.
He's passed, the kind old
doctor man,
That we knew in the long
ago,
Whose tender ministrations
Through all life's troubled
ebb and flow,
He smiled benignly when
we made
Our premier entrance on life's stage,
And wept with loved ones when we paid
The debt that's due by youth and age;
And in the intervening space,
When we were plagued by divers ills,
He'd diagnose, with care, our case,
And then prescribe us blue-mass pills.

He had a most imposing mien,
This dear old-fashioned doctor man,
The things that he had read and seen
Could scarce be learned in mortal span.
The very spectacles he wore
Portentous wisdom seemed to shed;
We knew the ancients' healing lore
Was packed to bursting in his head.
He scorned all upstart theories,
Though he was death on fits and chills,
And all the modern therapies,
He'd gladly swap for blue-mass pills.

Ah! dear old-fashioned doctor man!
Perhaps your ways were not the best,
But ne'er a heart was kinder than
The one beneath your dog-skin vest.
You never vexed your mind at all
With serum, protoplasm, germ,
It ne'er occurred to you to call
For help to prop your skill infirm.
His head the modern doctor shakes
O'er means you used to cure our ills,
But he, too, battles his mistakes—
Like you, who gave us blue-mass pills.

The Pessimist Says:
Keep out of the way of the man who has a
scheme for curing the country's financial
troubles. He probably plans to make a swift
tuck.

Following Precedent.
Grubbs—I see that England has banned Ger-
man Stubs. That's nothing new. We tied a can
to "dot leddie Sherman band" in this country
years ago.

Unkind.
He—When are you going to marry me?
She—Let's select a day in Lent. I haven't been
able to decide on any other form of penance.

Troubles.
We have small interest in the woes
Of which our puny-witted friends will tell us.
In fact, if we should truth disclose,
Their troubles make us slightly jealous.
What we all want's a chance to show
How we are simply crushed with woe.

THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"The grip will be the most common ailment
among the warring armies of Europe just as
soon as winter sets in," says the Peters-
burg Index-Appel. The sign and the mes-
sage, however, will remain in vogue.

"They will be plowing up cannonballs in
Belgium for the next fifty years," is the sad
commentary of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.
A striking illustration—and to the point—of
what the plow shares in war.

On the eve of election day the observant
Virginia Virginian thus encouraged a Democratic
candidate: "We note in the White Sulphur
Sentinel where a Dr. George Hogg is running for
some office in Greenbrier County on the Demo-
cratic ticket. Three squeals for Gory. Let us
hope he doesn't get cut up in the Republican
sausage machine." The returns showed the
candidate wallowing in victory.

The Big Stone Gap Post editorially records
the event: "Ralph King came down from
Dumpp's Creek last week and spent several days
here, the guest of Ralph played second base for
the Big Stone team in the coal fields during the
early part of the summer, and he was said to
be the best second sacker in the league." Kings
are less popular than ever in this country since
they began making a rough-house of Europe;
but Ralph seems to have scored simultaneously
a home run and a hit.

"It took Congress a long time to say good-
by to Washington," says the Ronceverte Times.
But it was George M. Cohan who wrote the
song, "Always Leave Them Laughing When
You Say Good-By."

Editor Ryland, of the Southside Sentinel,
whose newspaper carries the motto, "Pluck,
Perseverance and Progress," is eager to put his
community in closer touch with Richmond. He
writes: "The population of Richmond city increased
20,000 souls in a single night this week, com-
pulsory education was adopted there at the polls,
increased her subscription to the cotton loan
fund to \$24,000, sent twenty large boxes filled
with Christmas toys to Belgian orphans, and did
other good things too numerous to mention. Now
let her complete the railroad to Urbanna, and
in this way annex some 20,000 to 40,000 more
good people."

The fact stated, that they are all "good peo-
ple," is especially alluring. On to Urbanna!

Current Editorial Comment

The experience of a jeweler
who has taken in by a brace
of swindlers operating as war re-
fugees and a block of tin mas-
quading as platinum is no doubt
but the first of a long line of
dupes. The kind business man, the haughty
aristocrat, fallen on evil times, the im-
poverished widow and the demoralized helms-
man become numerous as the birds of prey come out
to their opportunities. The impostors will have
remnants of stocks of plausible jewelry, lace
and other things that look like the real thing, but
might have been worn in old chivalric times, but
wasn't, pictures with the dust of the Renais-
sance carefully rubbed into the wet paint, and
a thousand other priceless treasures of fakery.
All will be going at bargain prices not exceed-
ing fifty times their real value, and each object
will be rendered more precious by the thrilling
fable that will account for its escape from the
debacle of some Belgian or Polish or Gallic or
Gaulian mart or manor house. Even the swag-
gering bootmaker will turn up, trying to realize on
his booty and begging secrecy on the part of
his victim. The swindlers will be of all nations,
allies, with infinite variety of temptation for
gulls and ingenious yarns to meet all doubts.
People with long purses, short knowledge and
no inspirations, please take notice.—New
York Sun.

Another British general, veter-
an of many campaigns, was re-
ported to have died at his home
yesterday. Since the opening
of the conflict almost a dozen old
warriors of high rank in army
or navy, too old for active service, have passed
away. Not to live to see the end of this war!
How these men, who in many climes upheld the
glory of British arms, must have pored over
the accounts of their successors in the field.
One can visualize them straining at the chains
of incapacity, trying to join the fray, or God
willing, to live out their days until firing should
cease and the map of the world be made over.
Perhaps it has been the pounding of their hearts,
the stirring of their aged blood, which proved
too much for their feeble shells. These are
great days; days of which we all shall tell
to those who come after us. But before the out-
burst of this catastrophe they were a great lot.
It has been the privilege of the present generation
to watch the evolution of just and honest gov-

ernment, the approach of a more equitable ar-
rangement of society. And we are not to be
cheated. If it is given to us to see these veter-
ans, only to see the opening skirmishes. For
the world is always in process of making. It
never is finished.—Kansas City Times.

Gullible
Book
Collectors
An oft-told tale is told again
in the current proceedings against
two sellers of "collections de luxe"
to confiding collectors of books.
The methods revealed are not in
the least novel; they have been
exposed scores of times; but they seem to work
just as well as ever. The volumes thus unloaded
on the victims, ten times their real value,
were not "rare" or "unusual," and better sets
could have been obtained from any bookseller.
Why any human being with brains should accept
unquestionably the falsehoods of unaccredited
peddlers of literary green goods, and pay out
huge sums for trash to these creatures, instead
of going to booksellers of established reputa-
tions, is one of those odd psychological phenomena
which even Professor Munsterberg would find
difficult to explain. These bookbuyers are
gulls de luxe.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 10, 1864.)

Again we have to report nothing doing on
the lines either at Petersburg or on the north
side of the James. It is true that the mud
in both sections is deep and the roads im-
passable, but it is the opinion of military experts
that a general engagement cannot be delayed
much longer, although there are others who
say that there will be no more fighting of
consequence this winter.

President Davis's message to the Confederate
Congress gives a good deal of space, and in-
creases it, to a discussion of the question of
the advisability of conscripting soldiers for
military service in the Confederate armies. The
President advises Congress to take the matter
under serious consideration, but it is doubtful
if that body will even consider it.

Governor Smith, of Virginia, yesterday sub-
mitted to the Confederate Congress a full report
of the proceedings of the convention of Gov-
ernors recently held in Augusta, Ga.

Hon. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, yesterday
took his seat as a Confederate States Senator to
succeed the Hon. C. B. Mitchell, deceased.

The voluminous report of the Secretary of the
Treasury of the Confederate States was yester-
day submitted to both Houses of Congress, and
ordered printed for future consideration. It
shows a bad condition of national finances.

In the House yesterday Mr. Handy, of Arkans-
as, offered a resolution, which was passed,
demanding information from President Davis if
he would make any appointments under the act
of the last Congress providing for the appointment
and organization of a general staff for the Con-
federate armies in the field, and if not, why not?

The Federals have defeated the small Con-
federate force holding the town of Milton, Fla.,
and after capturing the town they burned it to
the ground. It is not known much everything in
it, including the Confederate salt works that
were being operated there.

The report comes through the late Northern
papers that the town of Leavenworth, Ind., has
been captured and burned by Confederate
raiders.

Brigadier-General John K. Jackson has been
assigned to the command of the new military
subdistrict of Georgia with headquarters at
Savannah.

The city markets are now better supplied
with country produce than they have been in
several months, but prices on all commodities
continue very high, in fact, beyond the reach of
any except the very rich.

The Voice of the People

Thanks from The Y. W. C. A.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—The board of directors of the Y. W. C. A.
wish to express their appreciation for the co-
operation and assistance given their work by
the generous space devoted to it in the columns
of The Times-Dispatch. The Y. W. C. A. is
doing a grand work and benefiting all classes
of women and girls in the city. Again thanking
you, we remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. E. WELLS,
For Board of Directors.
Richmond, November 7, 1914.

Wants Conductors to Call Streets.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—I have just moved to Richmond and
located in the West End where it is necessary
to take the street cars in going to my home
from downtown, or from the stations, I have
found it one of the greatest inconveniences in
being carried by my corner on account of car
conductors not calling the street. It is all right
in the daytime, for I have learned several signs
to go by—a school building on Main Street
and a sign on Broad tell me when to ring the
bell. But at night it is just a matter of making
a guess and taking a chance.

Out of about a dozen trips I should say, I have
hit the right spot once, and of the same number
of trips I should say that the conductor made
a practice of calling the street in about three
cases. (In two instances he might have said
"Kazooedicks," and have been just as intelli-
gible.)

Probably after I live in Richmond long enough
I may get to know my corner "sorter" by in-
stinct, and also become accustomed to receiving
the fare and pennies for change when I
buy car tickets and do not happen to have the
exact quarter with me.

And I have even been informed that Rich-
mond's street car service was good!
A TRAVELING MAN.
Richmond, November 8, 1914.

The Other Side in the Conbat.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—I notice that you have a rather partisan
reporting to do in an account of the Staunton
Moore, general manager of the Staunton News,
and the writer. I do not object to Mr. Moore's
getting all the glory he can out of the skirmish,
but I do object to being advertised to my Rich-
mond friends as a physical culturist and as
attacking a small newspaper, even for
cause. Surely if there is any difference in
weight I believe it is the other way, and when
the attack was made the object of it was with
a friend who took an active part in it, while I
was alone. That only the difference in weight
blood, and the only noticeable mark I bore was
a slight scratch. Nor was it over political dif-
ferences, and if I said old Staunton was par-
ticularly stirred by the incident I miss my guess.
H. L. OPIE.
Staunton, Va., November 7.

The Bright Side of Life

An Unusual Man.
"He's an unusual man."
"In what way?"
"I asked him how the European war is coming
out, and he said he hadn't the slightest idea."
Houston Post.

Practical Answer.
Teacher—Now, if I paid one man \$2 a day for
seven days, another \$2.50 for ten days, and
another \$3 for six days?
Reddy Backlog (whose father belongs to the
union)—You'd have the dumbest strike on your
hands you ever saw, teacher.—Puck.

Man's Chief Failing.
Talk to any man long enough and he will
narrate some instance when the doctors gave
him up.—Acheson Globe.

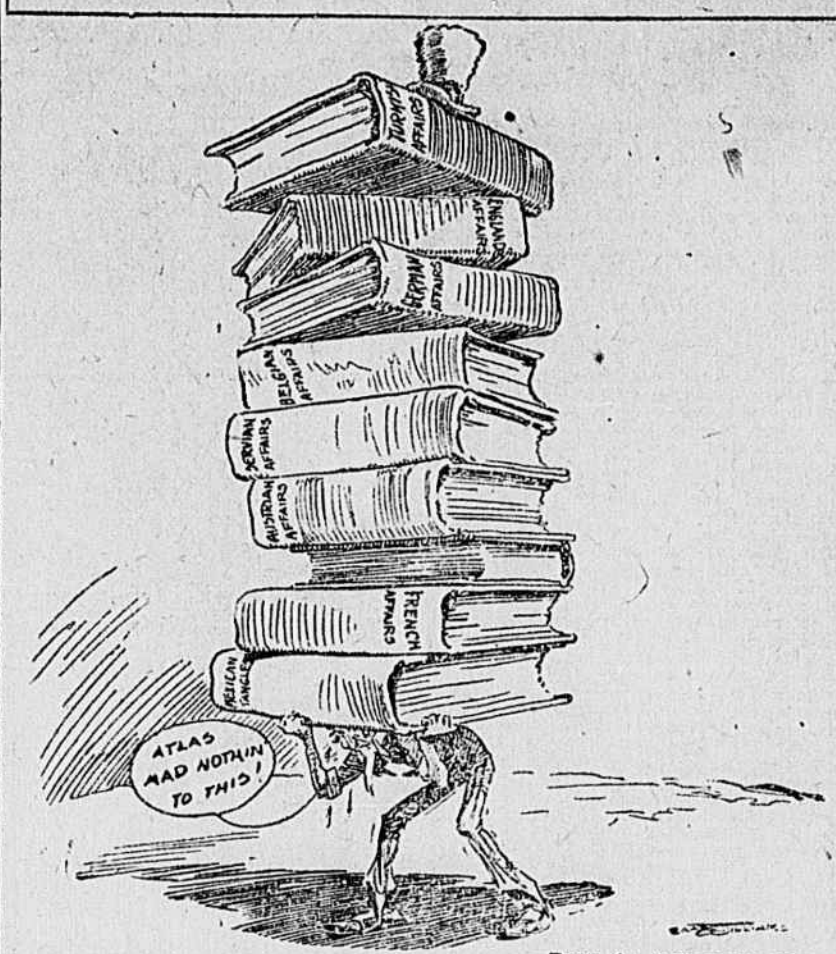
Militarism.
Motto of militarists: In case of doubt, pull the
trigger.—Life.

Getting a Line on 'Em.
Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particu-
lar inquiries as to what your patients eat?
Does that assist you in your diagnosis?
Dr. B.—Not at all, but it enables me to ascer-
tain their social position and arrange my fees
accordingly.—Topeka Journal.

The Gown Fits.
Alice—Does Maud's new gown fit her figure?
Marie—It fits what she wants people to think
is her figure.—Boston Transcript.

ANOTHER OF UNCLE'S BURDENS

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

The National Civic Federation has
just issued a report by President Ed-
ward Low and William H. Willcox upon the
proposed model bill drafted by the
federation's department on regulation
of public utilities.

The drafting of this bill is the logical
sequence of the work done by the
federation's commission which made
a report in 1907 on the comparative
merits of public and private operation
of municipal utilities in this country
and England. That commission, the
chairman of which was the late Mel-
ville E. Ingalls, and which was com-
posed of advocates and opponents of
municipal ownership and operation,
together with economists and dis-
interested students of the question, prac-
tically agreed that in this country,
under the conditions of municipal pol-
itics, private operation would be pre-
ferable to public operation, provided
that there were adequate regulation
to protect the people from extortion-
ate rates and improper service. It
was also declared in that report "that
public utilities from their nature tend
to become and ought to be mono-
polies; and that unregulated monopoly
is so important a field is impossible.
It was to study the question of what
institutes adequate regulation fair
to the public and to the investor, and
the public, that the department on
regulation of public utilities was or-
ganized.

The executive council of nine under-
took the work of preparing a tentative
draft of a model bill. It also col-
lected and published in a codified form
all the laws enacted by the United
States and by the several States of
the Union for the regulation of public
utilities.

The differences in regard to the bill
reflect the difference in the points of
view of those who make them. The
radicals are inclined to press regula-
tion to the limit, even if it makes it
impossible to secure private capital
for the construction and conduct of
public utilities. In the minds of many
of them public ownership and opera-
tion loom up as not objectionable al-
ternatives. Those who have to do
with the procuring of private capital
for public utilities believe that too
great regulation will easily make pri-
vate capital unavailable. These there-
fore, lean towards limiting regulation as
much as possible. In this conserva-
tive element there are again great
differences of opinion.

In public regulation and wish to make
it practicable and successful. Others
accept it reluctantly and are fearful
of any limitation which may interfere
with established practices.

The National Civic Federation, it is
stated, cannot pass judgment on all
the issues thus raised. It undertakes
to present to the public as fully and
as impartially as possible the different
points of view which are involved in
believing that it will make a valuable
contribution to the solution of the im-
portant problems in the regulation of
public utilities. The bill itself is not
officially endorsed by the National
Civic Federation, but is the product
of the executive council of the de-
partment.

The model bill is a somewhat elab-
orate measure, divided into eleven
main articles. Apart from the usual
but important definitions, these arti-
cles deal with the organization of a
public service commission, with the
general powers of the commission,
with the regulation of stock and bond
issues, with intercorporate relations,
with rates, with adequacy of service,
with the regulation of accounts and
reports, with franchise agreements, with
the enforcement of the act. These
several titles indicate the comprehen-
sive scope of the proposed measure.

In concluding their report Messrs.
Low and Willcox emphasize the fact
that the issue is between the public
ownership and operation of public util-
ities and the private ownership of such
utilities under proper regulation. They
hold that this question is not wholly
and perhaps not primarily one of econ-
omies. They say: "Grave and far-
reaching social and political questions
are inevitably involved. The own-
ership and operation of a public
utility here and there is a matter of
comparative unimportance; but the
adoption of such a policy by a large
and populous State is a very different
matter. For example, in San Fran-
cisco a street railway system has been
taken over by the public and is now
publicly owned and operated. By con-
sequence it comes under the operation
of the State civil service law. The ap-
plication of this law to the men em-
ployed by the private company when
taken over resulted in the loss of their
places by many members of the local
union of street car employees. The ef-
fect upon the union was so serious
that the American Federation of Labor
has sent a commission to Europe this
year to study particularly this aspect
of the question. Without attempting
to anticipate the report of this com-
mission, it seems to lie upon the sur-
face that the civil service system and
regulation of rates of pay by law are
inconsistent with the method and ob-
jects of collective bargaining by or-
ganized labor. In this apparently ir-
reconcilable conflict, which system in
this country would be likely to go by
the board, the civil service system or
that of collective bargaining? If the
civil service system were to be broken
down, the country would be in dan-